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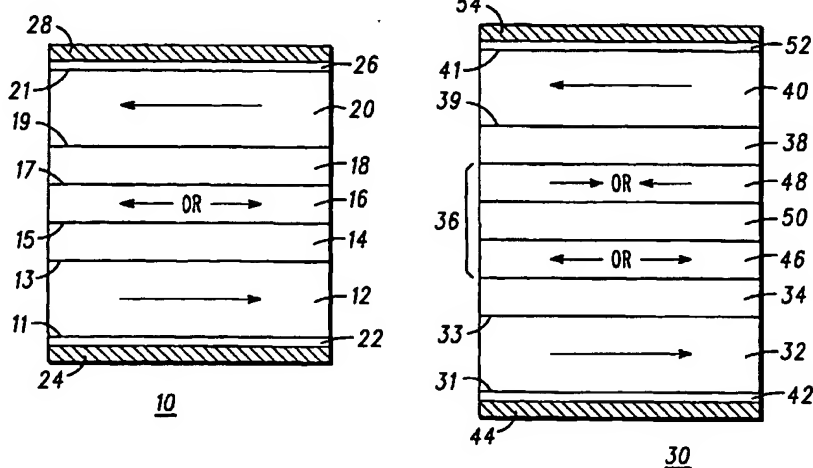
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(54) Title: MAGNETIC ELEMENT WITH AN IMPROVED MAGNETORESISTANCE RATIO



(57) Abstract: An improved and novel magnetic element and fabrication method. The magnetic element (10;30) including a bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer (12;32) and a top pinned ferromagnetic layer (20;40) fabricated antiparallel to one another. The magnetic element (10;30) further including a bottom tunnel barrier layer (14;34), a free ferromagnetic layer (16;46 and 48) and a top tunnel barrier layer (18;38) formed between the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer (12;32) and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer (20;40). The structure is defined as including two tunnel barrier layers in which one tunnel barrier layer is normal (18) and one is reversed (14), or a structure in which the two tunnel barrier layers are of the same type (34; 38) with the structure further includes a SAF structure (36) to allow for consistently changing magnetoresistance ratios across both tunnel barriers. The magnetic element (10;30) having an improved magnetoresistance ratio and a decrease in voltage dependence.

MAGNETIC ELEMENT WITH AN IMPROVED MAGNETORESISTANCE
RATIO

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to magnetic elements for information storage and/or sensing and a fabricating method thereof, and more particularly, to a method of fabricating and thus defining the magnetic element to improve the magnetoresistance
10 ratio.

Background of the Invention

15 This application is related to a co-pending application that bears Motorola docket number CR97-133 and U.S. serial no. 09/144,686, entitled "MAGNETIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY AND FABRICATING METHOD THEREOF," filed on August 31, 1998, assigned to the same assignee and incorporated herein by this reference, co-pending application that bears Motorola docket number CR 97-158
20 and U.S. serial no. 08/986,764, entitled "PROCESS OF PATTERNING MAGNETIC FILMS" filed on December 8, 1997, assigned to the same assignee and incorporated herein by this reference and issued U.S. patent no. 5,768,181, entitled "MAGNETIC DEVICE HAVING MULTI-LAYER WITH INSULATING AND CONDUCTIVE LAYERS", issued June 16, 1998, assigned to the same assignee and incorporated
25 herein by.

Typically, a magnetic element, such as a magnetic memory element, has a

structure that includes ferromagnetic layers separated by a non-magnetic layer. Information is stored as directions of magnetization vectors in magnetic layers. Magnetic vectors in one magnetic layer, for instance, are magnetically fixed or pinned, while the magnetization direction of the other magnetic layer is free to switch
5 between the same and opposite directions that are called "parallel" and "anti-parallel" states, respectively. In response to parallel and anti-parallel states, the magnetic memory element represents two different resistances. The resistance has minimum and maximum values when the magnetization vectors of the two magnetic layers point in substantially the same and opposite directions, respectively. Accordingly, a
10 detection of change in resistance allows a device, such as an MRAM device, to provide information stored in the magnetic memory element. The difference between the minimum and maximum resistance values, divided by the minimum resistance is known as the magnetoresistance ratio (MR).

15 An MRAM device integrates magnetic elements, more particularly magnetic memory elements, and other circuits, for example, a control circuit for magnetic memory elements, comparators for detecting states in a magnetic memory element, input/output circuits, etc. These circuits are fabricated in the process of CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) technology in order to lower the power
20 consumption of the device.

Magnetic elements structurally include very thin layers, some of which are tens of angstroms thick. The manufacturability throughput and performance of the magnetic element is conditioned upon the magnetic structure utilized and its
25 complexity. Accordingly, it is necessary to make a magnetic device in which a simple structure is sought. A magnetic element structure in which including are fewer layers than the standard magnetic element and less targets, is sought. In addition, it is

sought to build a device in which a centered R-H(I) loop does not depend on the precise overly for each of the millions to billions of bits.

During typical magnetic element fabrication, such as MRAM element
5 fabrication, metal films are grown by sputter deposition, evaporation, or epitaxy techniques. One such magnetic element structure includes a substrate, a base electrode multilayer stack, a synthetic antiferromagnetic (SAF) structure, an insulating tunnel barrier layer, and a top electrode stack. The base electrode layer stack is formed on the substrate and includes a first seed layer deposited on the substrate, a
10 template ferromagnetic layer formed on the seed layer, a layer of an antiferromagnetic material on the template layer and a pinned ferromagnetic layer formed on and exchange coupled with the underlying antiferromagnetic layer. The ferromagnetic layer is called the pinned layer because its magnetic moment (magnetization direction) is prevented from rotation in the presence of an applied magnetic field. The
15 SAF structure includes a pinned ferromagnetic layer, and a fixed ferromagnetic layer, separated by a layer of ruthenium, or the like. The top electrode stack includes a free ferromagnetic layer and a protective layer formed on the free layer. The magnetic moment of the free ferromagnetic layer is not pinned by exchange coupling, and is thus free to rotate in the presence of applied magnetic fields. As described, this type
20 of magnetic element structure includes a very complex arrangement of layers and as such is not amenable to high throughput.

An alternative structure includes, a magnetic element material stack which includes three magnetic layers separated by one tunnel barrier and one conductive
25 spacer, such as TaN_y. The middle magnetic layer is formed so that it is free to rotate or change direction, while the top and bottom magnetic layers are locked in an

antiparallel arrangement or direction due to lowered energy from flux closure at the ends. During operation, the structure will have different resistances depending on which of the two directions the middle magnetic layer points its magnetization. In order to achieve a magnetic element which includes a better signal, or an improved magnetoresistance ratio, it is desirable to include dual tunnel barrier layers. Yet, it has been found that this structure will fail if a tunnel barrier is utilized in the place of the conductive spacer.

Accordingly, it is a purpose of the present invention to provide an improved magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio.

It is another purpose of the present invention to provide an improved magnetic element that includes a higher MR% or signal, and less voltage dependence.

It is a still further purpose of the present invention to provide a method of forming a magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio.

It is still a further purpose of the present invention to provide a method of forming a magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio which is amenable to high throughput manufacturing.

Summary of the Invention

These needs and others are substantially met through provision of a magnetic element including a first magnetic layer, comprised of a pinned ferromagnetic material, a second magnetic layer, that is free to rotate, a third magnetic layer,

comprised of a pinned ferromagnetic material, and two (2) tunnel barrier layers. The structure is defined as including two (2) tunnel barrier layers in which one tunnel barrier layer is normal and one is reversed, or a structure in which the two tunnel barrier layers are of the same type and the structure further includes a SAF structure to allow for same sign changing magnetoresistance ratios across both tunnel barriers. A spacer layer is generally included when the magnetic element includes the SAF structure. The magnetic element further includes a metal lead. The metal lead, the plurality of magnetic layers, the plurality of tunnel barrier layers, and the spacer layer being formed on a substrate material, such as a dielectric. Additionally disclosed is a method of fabricating the magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio.

Brief Description of the Drawings

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FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate in cross-sectional views, first and second embodiments of a magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio according to the present invention; and

FIGS. 3 and 4 illustrate in cross-sectional views, second and third embodiments of a magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio according to the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

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During the course of this description, like numbers are used to identify like elements according to the different figures that illustrate the invention. FIGs. 1 and 2

illustrate in cross-sectional views a first and second embodiment of a magnetic element according to the present invention. More particularly, illustrated in FIG. 1, is a first embodiment of a fully patterned magnetic element 10. Magnetic element 10 structurally includes a bottom pinned magnetic layer 12, a bottom tunnel barrier layer 14, a free magnetic layer 16, a top tunnel barrier layer 18, and a top pinned magnetic layer 20. Bottom pinned magnetic layer 12, free magnetic layer 16 and top pinned magnetic layer 20 include ferromagnetic layers. Bottom magnetic layer 12 is formed on a diffusion barrier layer 22 which is formed on a metal lead 24. Diffusion barrier layer 22 is typically formed of tantalum nitride (TaN), and aids in the thermal stability of magnetic element 10. Metal lead 24 is typically formed on some type of dielectric material (not shown).

Bottom and top pinned ferromagnetic layers 12 and 20 are described as pinned, or fixed, in that their magnetic moment is prevented from rotation in the presence of an applied magnetic field. Ferromagnetic layers 12, 16 and 20 are typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co) and each include a top surface 13, 17, and 21, respectively, and a bottom surface 11, 15 and 19, respectively. Magnetic layer 16 is described as a free ferromagnetic layer. Accordingly, the magnetic moment of free ferromagnetic layer 16 is not fixed, or pinned, by exchange coupling or magnetostatic coupling through flux closure, and is free to rotate in the presence of an applied magnetic field. Free ferromagnetic layer 16 is formed co-linear with pinned magnetic layers 12 and 20 and of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co). Pinned ferromagnetic layers 12 and 20 are described as having a thickness within a range of 5-5000Å. Free ferromagnetic layer 16 is described as having a thickness generally less than 500Å. A second diffusion barrier layer 26 is formed on an uppermost surface 21 of top pinned magnetic layer 20. A metal lead 28 is formed on

a surface of second diffusion barrier layer 26.

In this particular embodiment, bottom tunnel barrier layer 14 is formed of tantalum (Ta) and oxygen (O). More particularly, bottom tunnel barrier layer 14 is
5 formed having a general formula of TaO_Y , where $1 < Y < 2.5$. Top tunnel barrier layer 18 is formed of oxidized aluminum (Al), generally having the formula AlO_x , where $x \leq 1.5$.

In this particular embodiment, top tunnel barrier layer 18 is described as being
10 a normal tunnel barrier, such that the magnetic tunnel junction has a maximum resistance (R) for anti-parallel aligned magnetic electrodes, and a minimum resistance (R) for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes. More specifically, when free ferromagnetic layer 16 is aligned parallel with bottom pinned magnetic layer 12 and anti-parallel to top pinned magnetic layer 20, maximum resistance is achieved. When
15 free ferromagnetic layer 16 is aligned anti-parallel with bottom pinned magnetic layer 12 and aligned parallel with top pinned ferromagnetic layer 20, minimum resistance is achieved. Bottom tunnel barrier 14 is described as being a reverse tunnel barrier such that the magnetic tunnel junction has a maximum resistance (R) for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes, and a minimum resistance (R) for anti-parallel aligned magnetic
20 electrodes. This type of structure provides for a higher magnetoresistance ratio (MR%) or stronger signal, and less voltage dependence. Typically the MR% decreases as the bias voltage increases. Accordingly, by including dual tunnel barrier layers, 16 and 18, each will see one-half of the bias voltage, thus reducing the rate of drop in MR% as the bias voltage increases. In addition, only four (4) targets are
25 needed, and no exact overlay is required. During operation, any topological positive coupling of the free magnetic layer 16 from bottom and top are canceled. This type

of structure is designed for MRAM applications. During operation of magnetic element 10, magnetic layers 12 and 20 will point and lock into an anti-parallel orientation due to magnetic flux closure and reduced magnetic energy, especially for smaller dimension memory cells for high density MRAM. Magnetic layer 16 remains free to switch directions, for use in memory devices, such as MRAM applications. Alternatively, in a larger dimension MRAM cell, pinning from an antiferromagnetic layer can be used to pin the bottom 12 and top 20 magnetic layers.

Illustrated in FIG.2, is an alternative embodiment of a fully patterned magnetic element structure, referenced 10', typical for use in read head and magnetic sensor applications. It should be noted that all components of the first embodiment that are similar to components of the second embodiment, are designated with similar numbers, having a prime added to indicate the different embodiment. Similar to the structure described with regard to FIG. 1, this structure includes a bottom pinned magnetic layer 12', a bottom tunnel barrier layer 14', a free magnetic layer 16', a top tunnel barrier layer 18', and a top pinned magnetic layer 20'. Bottom pinned magnetic layer 12', free magnetic layer 16' and top pinned magnetic layer 20' include ferromagnetic layers. Bottom magnetic layer 12' is formed on a diffusion barrier layer 22' which is formed on a metal lead 24'. Diffusion barrier layer 22' is typically formed of tantalum nitride (TaN), and aids in the thermal stability of magnetic element 10'. Metal lead 24' is typically formed on some type of dielectric material (not shown).

Bottom and top pinned ferromagnetic layers 12' and 20' are described as pinned, or fixed, in that their magnetic moment is prevented from rotation in the presence of an applied magnetic field. Ferromagnetic layers 12', 16' and 20' are typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and

cobalt (Co) and each include a top surface 13', 17', and 21', respectively, and a bottom surface 11', 15' and 19', respectively. Magnetic layer 16' is a free ferromagnetic layer. Accordingly, the magnetic moment of free ferromagnetic layer 16' is not fixed, or pinned, by exchange coupling or magnetostatic coupling through flux closure, and is
5 free to rotate in the presence of an applied magnetic field. Free ferromagnetic layer 16' typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co). In contrast to the embodiment described in FIG. 1, in this particular embodiment, free ferromagnetic layer 16' is perpendicularly aligned with respect to pinned ferromagnetic layers 12' and 20'. Pinned ferromagnetic layers 12' and 20' are
10 described as having a thickness within a range of 5-5000Å. Free ferromagnetic layer 16' is described as having a thickness generally less than 500Å. A second diffusion barrier layer 26' is formed on an uppermost surface 21' of top pinned magnetic layer 20'. A metal lead 28' is formed on a surface of second diffusion barrier layer 26'.

15 In this particular embodiment, bottom tunnel barrier layer 14' is formed of tantalum (Ta) and oxygen (O). More particularly, bottom tunnel barrier layer 14' is formed having a general formula of TaO_Y , where $1 < Y < 2.5$. Top tunnel barrier layer 18' is formed of aluminum, generally having the formula AlO_x , where $x \leq 1.5$.

20 Similar to the first described embodiment, top tunnel barrier layer 18' is described as being a normal tunnel barrier, such that the magnetic tunnel junction has a maximum resistance (R) for anti-parallel aligned magnetic electrodes, and a minimum resistance (R) for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes. Tunnel barrier layer 14' is described as being a reverse tunnel barrier, as previously described with
25 respect to FIG. 1. In contrast to the embodiment of FIG. 1, free ferromagnetic layer 16' is perpendicularly aligned with bottom pinned magnetic layer 12' and top pinned

magnetic layer 20'. This type of structure provides for a higher magnetoresistance ratio (MR%) or stronger signal, and less voltage dependence. Typically the MR% decreases as the bias voltage increases. Similar to the embodiment of FIG. 1, by including dual tunnel barrier layers, 16' and 18', each will see one-half of the bias voltage, thus reducing the rate of drop in MR% as the bias voltage increases. In addition, only four (4) targets are needed, and no exact overlay is required. During operation, any topological positive coupling from bottom and top are canceled. This type of structure is designed for read head and magnetic sensor applications. During operation of magnetic element 10', magnetic layers 12' and 20' will point and lock into an anti-parallel orientation due to magnetic flux closure and reduced magnetic energy for smaller dimension devices. Magnetic layer 16' remains free to rotate perpendicularly to magnetic layers 12' and 20', and thus is suitable for use in read head or magnetic field sensors devices. Alternatively, in a larger dimension MRAM cell, pinning from an antiferromagnetic layer can be used to pin the bottom 12' and top 20' magnetic layers.

Referring now to FIG. 3, illustrated in simplified sectional view is a third embodiment of a magnetic element, according to the present invention. More particularly, illustrated is a magnetic element 30 including as a part thereof a synthetic antiferromagnetic (SAF) structure (discussed presently). Magnetic element 30 includes a bottom pinned magnetic layer 32, a bottom tunnel barrier layer 34, a SAF structure 36, a top tunnel barrier layer 38, and a top pinned magnetic layer 40. Bottom pinned magnetic layer 32, SAF structure 36 and top pinned magnetic layer 40 include ferromagnetic layers. Bottom magnetic layer 32 is formed on a diffusion barrier layer 42 which is formed on a metal lead 44. Diffusion barrier layer 42 is typically formed of tantalum nitride (TaN), and aids in the thermal stability of magnetic element 30. Metal lead 44 is typically formed on some type of dielectric

material (not shown).

Bottom and top pinned ferromagnetic layers 32 and 40 are described as pinned, or fixed, in that their magnetic moment is prevented from rotation in the presence of an applied magnetic field. Ferromagnetic layers 32 and 40 are typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co) and each include a top surface 33 and 41, respectively, and a bottom surface 31 and 39, respectively.

SAF structure 36 includes a bottom free magnetic layer 46, and a top free magnetic layer 48 formed antiparallel to each other, and co-linearly aligned relative to bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer 32 and top pinned ferromagnetic layer 40 at rest state for this embodiment. Bottom free magnetic layer 46 and top free magnetic layer 48 are separated by an exchange spacer layer 50, typically formed of a layer of ruthenium (Ru), or the like. Antiparallel alignment between free magnetic layers 46 and 48 is achieved through an exchange spacer layer 50 which induces antiferromagnetic coupling between bottom free magnetic layer 46 and top free magnetic layer 48, or through end magnetostatic coupling, or other means.

Free ferromagnetic layers 46 and 48 and pinned ferromagnetic layer 32 and 40 are typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co). Pinned ferromagnetic layers 32 and 40 are described as having a thickness within a range of 5-5000Å. Free ferromagnetic layers 46 and 48 are described as each having a thickness generally less than 500Å. A second diffusion barrier layer 52 is formed on an uppermost surface 41 of top pinned magnetic layer 40. A metal lead 54 is formed on a surface of second diffusion barrier layer 52.

In this particular embodiment, bottom tunnel barrier layer 34 and top tunnel barrier layer 38 are both formed of oxidized aluminum, generally having the formula AlO_x , where $x \leq 1.5$. It is disclosed that in this embodiment, which includes SAF structure 36, bottom tunnel barrier layer 34 and top tunnel barrier layer 38 are of the same type. More particularly, bottom tunnel barrier layer 34 and top tunnel barrier layer 38 are described as being normal tunnel barrier layers, such that the magnetic tunnel junction has a maximum resistance (R) for anti-parallel aligned magnetic electrodes, and a minimum resistance (R) for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes. More specifically, with free ferromagnetic layers 46 and 48 oppositely opposed, when bottom free magnetic layer 46 is anti-parallel to pinned magnetic layer 32 and top free magnetic layer 48 is anti-parallel to pinned magnetic layer 40, maximum resistance is achieved. When bottom free magnetic layer 46 is parallel to pinned magnetic layer 32 and top free magnetic layer 48 is parallel to pinned magnetic layer 40, minimum resistance is achieved. This magnetic element including a SAF structure provides for the inclusion of the same type of material for the formation of tunnel barrier layers 34 and 38, and for a higher magnetoresistance ratio (MR%) or stronger signal, and less voltage dependence. Typically the MR% decreases as the bias voltage increases. Accordingly, by including dual tunnel barrier layers, 34 and 38, each will see one-half of the bias voltage, thus reducing the rate of drop in MR% as the bias voltage increases. During operation, any topological positive coupling from bottom and top are canceled. This type of structure is designed for MRAM applications. During operation of magnetic element 30, magnetic layers 32 and 40 will point and lock into an anti-parallel orientation due to magnetic flux closure and reduced magnetic energy for smaller dimension devices. Magnetic layers 46 and 48 will remain free to rotate so that to stay in one of the two co-linear states to magnetic layers 32 and 40, thus making this structure suitable for use in memory devices, such as MRAM

applications. Alternatively, in a larger dimension MRAM cell, pinning from an antiferromagnetic layer can be used to pin the bottom 12' and top 20' magnetic layers.

It should be understood that it is anticipated by this disclosure to include SAF structure 36 that is formed between two tunnel barrier layers 34 and 38 as previously disclosed, or alternatively below bottom tunnel barrier layer 34, or on a surface 39 of top tunnel barrier layer 38. The inclusion of SAF structure 36 between bottom tunnel barrier layer 34 and top tunnel barrier layer 38 is described with respect to FIG. 3, for ease of disclosure.

Referring now to FIG. 4, illustrated in simplified sectional view is a fourth embodiment of a magnetic element, according to the present invention. It should be noted that all components of the third embodiment as illustrated in FIG. 3, that are similar to components of the fourth embodiment, are designated with similar numbers, having a prime added to indicate the different embodiment. Similar to the structure described with regard to FIG. 3, this structure includes a magnetic element 30' including as a part thereof a synthetic antiferromagnetic (SAF) structure. Magnetic element 30' includes a bottom pinned magnetic layer 32', a bottom tunnel barrier layer 34', a SAF structure 36', a top tunnel barrier layer 38', and a top pinned magnetic layer 40'. Bottom pinned magnetic layer 32', SAF structure 36' and top pinned magnetic layer 40' include ferromagnetic layers. Bottom magnetic layer 32' is formed on a diffusion barrier layer 42' which is formed on a metal lead 44'. Diffusion barrier layer 42' is typically formed of tantalum nitride (TaN), and aids in the thermal stability of magnetic element 30. Metal lead 44' is typically formed on some type of dielectric material (not shown).

Bottom and top pinned ferromagnetic layers 32' and 40' are described as

pinned, or fixed, in that their magnetic moment is prevented from rotation in the presence of an applied magnetic field. Ferromagnetic layers 32' and 40' are typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co) and each include a top surface 33' and 41', respectively, and a bottom surface 31' and 39', respectively.

SAF structure 36' includes a bottom free magnetic layer 46', and a top free magnetic layer 48' formed antiparallel to each other and perpendicularly aligned relative to bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer 32' and top pinned ferromagnetic layer 40'. Bottom free magnetic layer 46' and top free magnetic layer 48' are separated by an exchange spacer layer 50', typically formed of a layer of ruthenium (Ru) or the like. Antiparallel alignment between free magnetic layers 46' and 48' is achieved through an exchange spacer layer 50' which induces antiferromagnetic coupling between bottom free magnetic layer 46' and top free magnetic layer 48', or through end magnetostatic coupling, or other means.

Free ferromagnetic layers 46' and 48' and pinned ferromagnetic layer 32' and 40' are typically formed of alloys of one or more of the following: nickel (Ni), iron (Fe), and cobalt (Co). Pinned ferromagnetic layers 32' and 40' are described as having a thickness within a range of 5-5000Å. Free ferromagnetic layers 46' and 48' are described as each having a thickness generally less than 500Å. A second diffusion barrier layer 52' is formed on an uppermost surface 41' of top pinned magnetic layer 40'. A metal lead 54' is formed on a surface of second diffusion barrier layer 52'.

In this particular embodiment, bottom tunnel barrier layer 34' and top tunnel barrier layer 38' are formed of an oxidized aluminum, generally having the formula AlO_x , where $x \leq 1.5$. It is disclosed that in this embodiment, which includes SAF

structure 36', bottom tunnel barrier layer 34' and top tunnel barrier layer 38' are of the same type. More particularly, bottom tunnel barrier layer 34' and top tunnel barrier layer 38' are described as being normal tunnel barrier layers, such that the magnetic tunnel junction has a maximum resistance (R) for anti-parallel aligned magnetic electrodes, and a minimum resistance (R) for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes.

5 More specifically, with free ferromagnetic layers 46' and 48' oppositely opposed, when bottom free magnetic layer 46' is rotated to be anti-parallel to pinned magnetic layer 32' and top free magnetic layer 48' is rotated to be anti-parallel to pinned magnetic layer 40', maximum resistance is achieved. When bottom free magnetic

10 layer 46' is rotated to be parallel to pinned magnetic layer 32' and top free magnetic layer 48' is rotated to be parallel to pinned magnetic layer 40', minimum resistance is achieved. This type of structure provides the inclusion of the same type of material for the formation of tunnel barrier layers 34' and 38', and for a higher magnetoresistance ratio (MR%) or stronger signal, and less voltage dependence. Typically the MR%

15 decreases as the bias voltage increases. Accordingly, by including dual tunnel barrier layers, 34' and 38', each will see one-half of the bias voltage, thus reducing the rate of drop in MR% as the bias voltage increases. During operation, any topological positive coupling from bottom and top are canceled. This type of structure is designed for read head and magnetic sensor applications. During operation of

20 magnetic element 30', magnetic layers 32' and 40' will point and lock into an anti-parallel orientation due to magnetic flux closure and reduced magnetic energy. Magnetic layers 46' and 48' will remain free to rotate around the perpendicular direction to magnetic layers 32' and 40' when they detect a magnetic field, thus producing linear voltage change in proportion to the magnetic field it detects, and

25 making this structure suitable for use in magnetic read head devices and magnetic sensors.

It should be understood that it is anticipated by this disclosure to include SAF structure 36' that is formed between two tunnel barrier layers 34' and 38' as previously disclosed, or alternatively below bottom tunnel barrier layer 34', or on a surface 39' of top tunnel barrier layer 38'. The inclusion of SAF structure 36' between bottom tunnel barrier layer 34' and top tunnel barrier layer 38' is described with respect to FIG. 4, for ease of disclosure.

Thus, a magnetic element with an improved magnetoresistance ratio and fabricating method thereof is disclosed in which the magnetoresistance ratio is improved based on the inclusion of dual tunnel barrier layers. As disclosed, this technique can be applied to devices using patterned magnetic elements, such as magnetic sensors, magnetic recording heads, magnetic recording media, or the like. Accordingly, such instances are intended to be covered by this disclosure

What is claimed is:

1. A magnetic element comprising:

5 a bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface whose magnetization is fixed in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field;

a top pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface whose magnetization is pinned in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field, the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned
10 ferromagnetic layer fabricated antiparallel to one another; and

a bottom tunnel barrier layer, a free ferromagnetic layer and a top tunnel barrier layer formed between the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer.

15 2. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 1 wherein the free ferromagnetic layers and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer and the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer include at least one of NiFe, NiFeCo, CoFe, or Co.

3. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 2 wherein the free ferromagnetic
20 layer is formed as a single layer separating the bottom tunnel barrier and the top tunnel barrier layer, the free ferromagnetic layer having its magnetization free to rotate in the presence of an applied magnetic field.

4. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 3 wherein the top tunnel barrier
25 layer is formed of AlO_x and the bottom tunnel barrier layer is formed of TaO_y .

5. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 4 wherein the top tunnel barrier layer is normal thereby forming a magnetic tunnel junction having a maximum resistance for anti-parallel aligned magnetic electrodes and a minimum resistance for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes and the bottom tunnel barrier layer is reverse
5 thereby having a magnetic tunnel junction having a maximum resistance for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes and a minimum resistance for anti-parallel magnetic electrodes.

6. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 5 wherein the free ferromagnetic
10 layer is aligned co-linearly with the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer.

7. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 5 wherein the free ferromagnetic layer is aligned perpendicularly with the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the
15 top pinned ferromagnetic layer.

8. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 2 wherein the free ferromagnetic layer is formed as a synthetic antiferromagnetic (SAF) structure formed one of separating the bottom tunnel barrier layer and the top tunnel barrier layer, adjacent a
20 top surface of the bottom tunnel barrier layer or adjacent a bottom surface of the top tunnel barrier layer.

9. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 8 wherein the synthetic antiferromagnetic structure includes a first free ferromagnetic layer and a second free
25 ferromagnetic layer, separated by a spacer layer including antiferromagnetic exchange coupling, thereby defining the SAF structure.

10. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 9 wherein the bottom tunnel barrier layer and the top tunnel barrier layer are formed of one of TaO_y or AlO_x .

11. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 10 wherein the first tunnel barrier
5 layer and the second tunnel barrier layer are normal thereby forming a magnetic tunnel junction having a maximum resistance for antiparallel aligned magnetic electrodes and a minimum resistance for parallel aligned magnetic electrodes.

12. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 11 wherein the first free
10 ferromagnetic layer and the second free ferromagnetic layer are aligned co-linearly to the first pinned ferromagnetic layer and the second pinned ferromagnetic layer.

13. A magnetic element as claimed in claim 11 wherein the first free
ferromagnetic layer and the second free ferromagnetic layer are aligned
15 perpendicularly to the top pinned ferromagnetic layer and the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer.

14. A magnetic element comprising:
a bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface
20 whose magnetization is fixed in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field;
a bottom tunnel barrier layer formed on the top surface of the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer;
a free ferromagnetic layer formed on a top surface of the bottom tunnel barrier
25 layer, the free ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface whose magnetization is free to rotate in the presence of an applied magnetic field;

a top tunnel barrier layer formed on the top surface of the free ferromagnetic layer; and

a top pinned ferromagnetic layer formed on the top surface of the top tunnel barrier layer, the top pinned ferromagnetic layer having a magnetization that is fixed
5 in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field,

whereby the free ferromagnetic layer is aligned one of co-linearly with the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer or aligned perpendicularly with the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer.

10

15. A magnetic element comprising:

a bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface whose magnetization is fixed in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field;

15 a top pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface whose magnetization is pinned in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field, the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer fabricated antiparallel to one another; and

a bottom tunnel barrier layer, a synthetic antiferromagnetic (SAF) structure
20 including a free ferromagnetic layer and a top tunnel barrier layer formed between the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer.

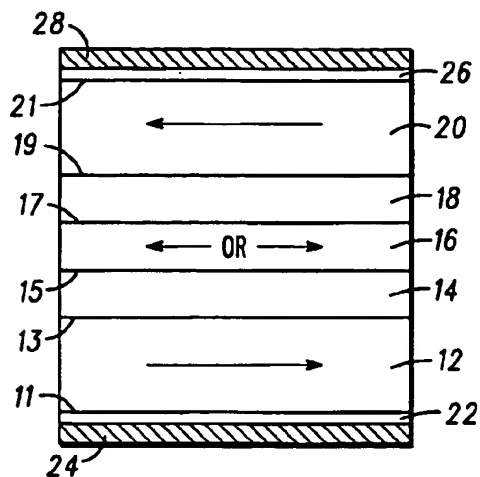
16. A method of fabricating a magnetic element comprising the steps of:

25 forming a bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer whose magnetization is pinned in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field, the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface, a bottom surface and a thickness;

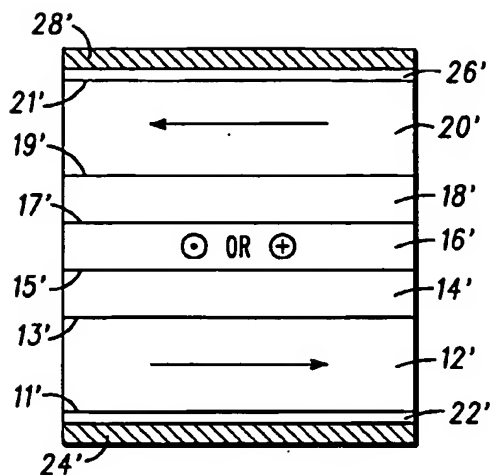
forming a top pinned ferromagnetic layer having a top surface and a bottom surface whose magnetization is pinned in a preferred direction in the presence of an applied magnetic field, the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer fabricated antiparallel to one another; and

- 5 forming a bottom tunnel barrier layer, a free ferromagnetic layer and a top tunnel barrier layer between the bottom pinned ferromagnetic layer and the top pinned ferromagnetic layer.

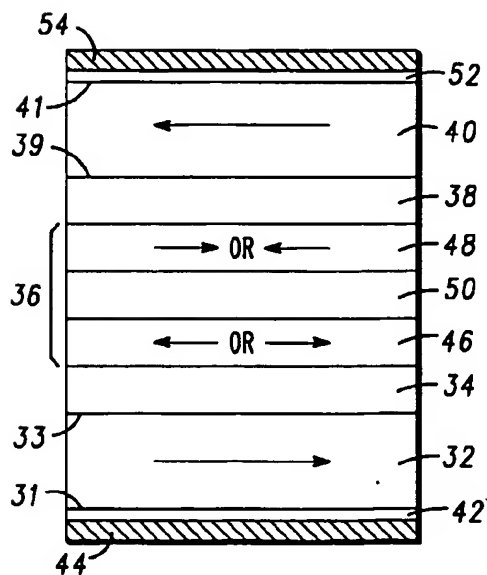
1/1



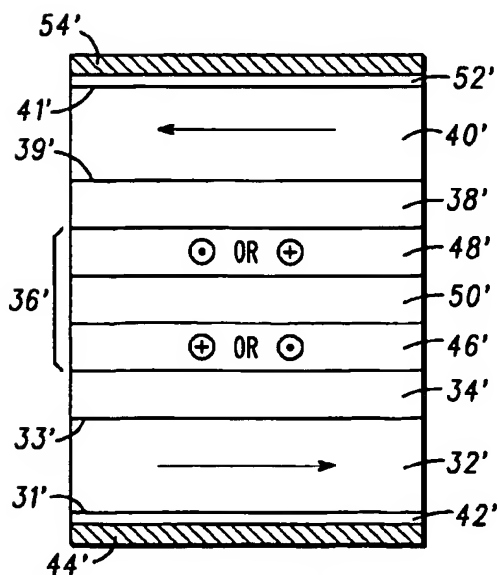
10
FIG. 1



10'
FIG. 2



30
FIG. 3



30'
FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 01/09327

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H01F10/32 H01F41/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 11, 30 September 1999 (1999-09-30) & JP 11 163436 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 18 June 1999 (1999-06-18) abstract	1,7
A	WANG D ET AL: "SPIN DEPENDENT TUNNEL/SPIN-VALVE DEVICES WITH DIFFERENT PINNING STRUCTURES MADE BY PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY" JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS, US, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, NEW YORK, vol. 85, no. 8, PART 02A, 15 April 1999 (1999-04-15), pages 5255-5257, XP000823751 ISSN: 0021-8979 page 5255, paragraph 1; figures 2C,5	1-6,8-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 July 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/08/2001

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Information on patent family members

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